

## Exploring Building History Factsheet

### Key Buildings & Works of English Monarchs from 1142 to 1399

*Note: This is not a complete list but indicative of some of the key buildings & works initiated by the monarch*

#### 1042 to 1154

Start of Reign	Name of King	House	Relationship to previous king	Dates of Reign	Key Architectural Works – Initiated or Redevelopments/Enhancements
<b>1042</b>	Edward the Confessor	Wessex (2 <sup>nd</sup> )	Edward the Confessor, last king of the House of Wessex, half-brother to Harthacnut	1042-1066	Westminster Abbey – completed 1060. Shrine of Edward the Confessor.
<b>1066</b>	William I	Normandy	William the Conqueror, illegitimate son of Robert I, Duke of Normandy. First cousin, once removed to Edward the Confessor	1066-1087	The Tower of London (The White Tower 1078 – the keep) Old Sarum Castle ( <i>circa</i> 1070) & Cathedral (consecrated 1092) Corfe Castle Abbaye-aux-Hommes & Abbaye-aux-Dames (Caen, Normandy - Benedictine Abbeys) William established, through his nobles, many castles in his conquest of England – initially earthwork motte-and-bailey castles with timber keeps & palisade – many had the timber replaced with stone.
<b>1087</b>	William II	Normandy	William Rufus, son of William I	1087-1100	Westminster Hall – completed 1099 – largest hall in Europe at the time.
<b>1100</b>	Henry I	Normandy	Son of William I	1100-1135	Reading Abbey (founded 1121) – Cluniac (Benedictine Order) Corfe Castle Falaise Castle, Normandy
<b>1135</b>	Stephen I	Blois	Nephew of Henry I	1135-1154	Faversham Abbey (Cluniac) His brother, Henry of Blois initiated many architectural projects – including building developments at Glastonbury Abbey, Winchester Cathedral, Hospital of St. Cross and Winchester Palace. He built the castles of Bishop's Waltham, Downton, Farnham, Taunton, Merdon & Wolvesley

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#### 1154 to 1377

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<b>1154</b>	Henry II	Angevin	Grandson of Henry I	1154-1189	Dover Castle Clarendon Palace – abandoned in the 18 <sup>th</sup> C Woodstock Palace – destroyed in the Civil War
<b>1189</b>	Richard I	Angevin	Son of Henry II	1189-1199	Chateau Gaillard, Normandy
<b>1199</b>	John I	Angevin	Son of Henry II	1199-1216	Gloriette at Corfe Castle Enhancements to castles of Kenilworth, Dover, Oldham & Scarborough
<b>1216</b>	Henry III	Plantagenet	Son of John I	1216-1272	Westminster Abbey rebuilt to current Gothic form. The Cosmati pavement in the Abbey – great pavement in front of the High Altar (1268). Clarendon Palace – tile pavement at the British Museum, Westminster – the Painted Chamber, Woodstock Palace, Havering Palace (granted to his Queen, Eleanor) Guildford Palace (originally a castle)
<b>1272</b>	Edward I	Plantagenet	Son of Henry III	1272-1307	Castles of Caernarfon, Harlech, Conwy, Beaumaris, Aberystwyth, Builth, Flint and Rhuddlan. Town building along with castles.
<b>1307</b>	Edward II	Plantagenet	Son of Edward I	1307-1327	Sheen Palace
<b>1327</b>	Edward III	Plantagenet	Son of Edward II	1327-1377	Windsor Castle, Westminster, Porchester Castle
<b>1377</b>	Richard II	Plantagenet	Grandson of Edward III, son of the Black Prince	1377-1399	Westminster Abbey completed (nave rebuilt) Re-roofed Westminster Hall (1390s) Dancing chamber at Clarendon Palace Sheen Manor